REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,920.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "JAVA," 1,465 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander W. ST. LEBART, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 25th June 1874, at 4 P.M.

June 1874.		July 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	25	Leave Madras	10
,, Carwar	27	,, Cocanada	12
,, Narrakal	July 1	,, Vizagapatam	13
,, Alleppy	1	,, Bimlipatam	13
,, Tuticorin	3	,, Gopalpore	14
,, Colombo	4	,, False Point	15
,, Galle	5	Arrives at CALCUTTA	17
,, Negapatam	9		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

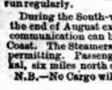
During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,030 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. R. GAVIN, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, 1874, at 4 P.M.

July 1874.		July 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	1	Leave BUSREH	20
,, Kurrachee	6	,, Mahomerah	20
,, Guadur	6	,, Fao	20
,, Muscat	8	,, Bushire	22
,, Bunder Abbas	12	,, Bahrein	22
,, Linga	12	,, Linga	26
,, Bushire	14	,, Bunder Abbas	28
,, Fao	16	,, Muscat	30
,, Busreh	18	,, Guadur	Aug. 1
,, Mahomerah	18	,, Kurrachee	4
Arrive BUSREH	20	Arrive BOMBAY	7

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), and in connection with the weekly service from England will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. NAILOR, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 24th June 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Oorun Island	2	0 0	0	8 0	0	4 0
Hog Island	2	0 0	0	12 0	0	6 0
Oolwa	3	0 0	0	12 0	0	6 0
Mewas	2	0 0	0	12 0	0	6 0
Dhurrumtur	3	0 0	1	0 0	0	8 0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st] *of each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	39	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Rates and Goods of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties de irous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two truck lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railway to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more available as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 26th June, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. DELHI, (2,178 Tons, and 400 H.P.,) Captain G. LEE, will leave for Suez, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer, to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th June 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 29th June 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TEHERAN, (2,333 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain A. H. JOHNSON, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 26th June.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st June 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale of their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

5 Bales Grey T Cloth.
7 ditto Grey Shirtings.
5 Cases Persian Prints.
3 ditto Turkey Red Twills.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT OOMERKHADDY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on the undermentioned premises on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bubajee Loxmon Mayakoor and by order of the Mortgagee Merwanjee Cawasjee Shroff.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, together with messuage, or dwelling house, standing thereon situate at Oomerkhaddy in the subdistrict of Mahim and measuring about 74 feet in length and 33 feet in breadth, and assessed under No. 43, and bounded on the East by the house of Rum De Souza, on the West by the house of Dhurumsee Runeraj, on the North by sweeper's passage, and on the South by the Oomerkhaddy road.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th June 1874.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40—

1 Case Coloured Handkerchiefs.
2 Cases Striped Dhoties.
2 Bales Mashapollams.
10 ,, T. Cloth, 4 lbs. 24 by 24 of Bombay Mill.
3 ,, Merchant Navy Canvas Bolts, Nos. 2, 4, 5.
1 Case Paisley Woods Samples.

On account and risk of the Contractor—

300 Bolts Canvas, 28 to 40 and 36.
200 Readymade Sheathings.
267 Canvas Red Covers.
550 ,, Pillows' Covers.
50 Pieces white Flannels, 40 by 48.
50 ,, do. do. 36 by 48.
50 ,, do. do. 31 by 48.
30 ,, Native Carpets or Satrangi.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 24th June 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Company will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, the following, viz.:—

A variety of sundries, comprising of waterproof scarfs, lots of gentlemen caps, helmet, cocked hat, hand sewing machine, glass inkstands, shaving boxes, chest boards, spring dolls, fancy table toys, riding, &c. whips, walking sticks, lead pencils, gilted albums, white wine vinegar, picture papers, large pictures in maple frames, brass table time-pieces, meat safes, 25 cases of China paper umbrellas.

Furniture, consist ng of blackwood carved chiffoniers, large and small round tables, pier tables, carved easy chairs with spring, full-carved lady's writing table, teapoys, reclining couches, sofas, perambulators, cradles, folding chairs, &c., &c.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jacconets, prints, dhoties, chintz, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of a most Valuable Landed Property, situate at Bohora Bazaar Street, Fort, known by the name of the late Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla's Property.

On MONDAY next, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Company will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property in different lots for the convenience of purchasers by order of the owner.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house in three compartments, known by the name of the late Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla's property, situate, lying and being in Bohora Bazaar Street, in the Fort walls of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. ——, assessed under No. 36 and 37, containing by admeasurement 36 feet in breadth, and 44 feet in length, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the Public Road, on or towards the west partly by the stable of Lalla Mowjee, on or towards the north by the property of Cursetjee Pawwalla, on or towards the south by the property of Thucker Ragoo Jairaz.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th June 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Porcelain Wares, Carriages, Horses, Wearing Apparel; Plants, &c., at No. 175; Tarwaddy, Malabar Hill.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, the 24th inst., sell by Public Auction at No. 175, Malabar Hill, the handsome household furniture, Carriage Horses, Plant, &c., of the late John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate of Police, the same comprising plain and cut glassware, sets of white and fancy painted bordered Dinner and white and gold Breakfast Services, best electroplated spoons and forks, set of 4 dish covers, hotwater curry dishes, ice pitcher, cruet stands, table and chamber candlesticks, table cutlery, and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, viz., round dining sawing-room, pier, card, writing, washing, and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, folding arm and without arm chairs, chiffoniers, sideboard, teapoys, dumb waiters, whatnot, picture and photographs, flower vases, double camp cots, clothes press, chest of drawers, portmanteaux, camphorwood chest, dressing glasses, carpets, articles of wearing apparel, table and bed linen, about 200 Cashmere and China garden pots with choice plants and ferns, hanging baskets with ferns, bath dispense and cook-room furniture, and utensils, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M. Precisely.

A comfortable light roomy English-built Brougham in excellent order by Godbeer, with a pair of fast going Grey Arab Horses and Harness.

Also, at the same place, and by order of the Administrator General, 1 set white and blue bordered Dinner Service, 1 best electroplated Plate Chest for 18 persons consisting of Breakfast Cruet, Table Candlesticks, 3 tier Spoons, Reading Lamps, Gerrish Wood Framework Furniture, viz., writing and Camp tables, Clothes Press, Reclining Couch, Camphorwood Chest, Portmanteau, Fireproof Safe, Copying Press, T letter Scale, Wearing Apparel, Table Linen, &c., belonging to the Estate of the late James Taylor, Esq.

The above is now on view.

The Library belonging to both the above Estates will be sold hereafter, of which due notice will be given in the local papers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder.

About 400 Tons superior Moulmein Teak Squares, ex ship Glasgow, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

And a quantity of Mill Sawn Timber in well assorted lots suitable for many varieties of work and in lots to meet the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An Open Carriage with a pair of Horses and Harness. Can be seen at a day's notice.

To close accounts a few barrels Belfast hams in canvas. Price 8 annas per lb., will be sold retail.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th June 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE of Handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Wares, Piano, Carriage, Horse, and Harness, &c., &c., in Bungalow near Byculla Railway Station, in Mr. Currumsee Runemul's Temple Compound.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th day of June 1874, at 12 o'clock, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, the whole of the household furniture, being the property of Rev. Mr. J. Small, proceeded to Europe, consisting of richly-carved circular, side, and pier tables chiffoniers, teapoys, whatnot, book-stands, sofas and chairs, easy, rattan, American, dining, and folding chairs, rosewood full toned piano by Mindeleeff & Co., flute pistol in mahogany case, rich wire cage containing various kinds of birds, musical box, English hall carpet, handsome table ornaments and vases, binocular, clock, figures, pictures, 8-light hanging chandeliers, 2 and 1 light hanging table kerosine and argand lamps, screens, set of blackwood dining table, carved sideboard, hatstand, rich cut glass, best plated and porcelainwares, iron and blackwood single and double cots with beddings, dressing, washing and office tables with fittings, chest of drawers, show cupboard, garden flower pots: bathroom furniture, copper utensils, &c., &c., &c.

At 2 P.M. one English built miniature brougham with Arab horse and harness complete, gentleman's saddle. The property is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th June 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room the following Goods:—

4 cases damaged large bottle Eau de Cologne.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th June 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUSIC LESSONS, PIANOFORTE AND SINGING.

SIGNOR GIACINTO INZOLI will give LESSONS in BOMBAY and POONA, alternate weeks, during the Monsoon. Address care of SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will continue OPEN till the 30th instant, after which date they will be finally CLOSED.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd June 1874.

NEW MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in consequence of there not being sufficient Shareholders present at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING called on MONDAY, the 22nd June, instant, the same has been ADJOURNED to 3 P.M. on THURSDAY next, the 25th idem, at the Registered Office of the Company, 23, Shamaljee Hussajee Street, Mandvee Bunder.

RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd June 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a FINAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the (Old) FRENCH PRESS COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD at the Office of the Company in Hornby Row, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of July 1874, at 3 P.M., to RECEIVE and PASS the REPORT of the LIQUIDATION by the Liquidator.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Managers, (Now) French Press Co., Limited.

Bombay, 23rd June 1874.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—SUIT No. 877 of 1870.

MITTIBAE and others..... ...Plaintiffs.

vs.

PESTONJEE FRAMJEE and others..... ...Defendants.

TENDERS for the PRODUCE of the undermentioned VILLAGES of the POWAY ESTATE for the years 1874-75 will be received at the Office of the Undersigned up to and inclusive of the 6th prox.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.

Poway.	Tirunday.	Kopree.
Sakie.	Toongwa.	Pospolee.
Kanjoor.	Vicroli.	Toorbagarden.

PRODUCE.

Grass	1st July 1874 to 30th June 1875.	
Revenue of Paddy Fields	,,	,,
Stones from Quarry	,,	,,
Brab Tree Leaves	,,	,,
Mangoes, Kulmi	,,	,,
Dit o Jungli	,,	,,
Brab Tree Fruit	,,	,,
Guavas	,,	,,
Spirit	1st November 1874 to end of October 1875.	

HENRY GAMBLE, Receiver.

High Court, Bombay, 23rd June 1874.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.
(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S
VERY SUPERIOR CHOICE OLD COGNACS.
Per Dozen.

Black Capsule...Rs. 42 and Rs.	34
Yellow Capsule..... ,,	30
White Capsule..... ,,	27

HIPPOSTEACEA.

PREPARED BY A MILITARY VETERINARY SURGEON.

AN application for the REMOVAL of "SPLINTS," "CURBS," "SORE SHINS," and diseases of the Periosteum in the Horse; without blemish or loss of service while under treatment.

Horsemen will appreciate a remedy which removes unsightly disease and adds so materially to the value of the animal. Its use will demonstrate its beneficial results.

Per Bottle Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

KINLOCH'S WINES, &c.

Stocks of these are again replenished, and we have to offer the following, which, we do not hesitate to say, cannot be surpassed in this market:

SHERRY—Reform	Per dozen Rs. 15
,, Virgin	,, 17
,, Diamond	,, 21
,, Amontillado	,, 28
PORT—Double Diamond	,, 22
CATALAN—White	,, 15
CLARET—St. Julien	,, 21
HOCH—Rudesheim	,, 23
CHABLIS—Superior	,, 18
CHAMPAGNE—Quarts	,, 30
,, Pints	,, 16
MOSELLE—Quarts	,, 30
,, Flute	,, 16
BRANDY—Royal Cognac	,, 19
,, Raynard's	,, 27
WHISKEY—Fine old Irish	,, 24

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Traveller's Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Solid Mahogany COTTAGE GRAND PIANO, by BROADWOOD and SONS, Full Compass, specially made for India, and almost new. Apply to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, from the 26th instant, for six months, the HOUSE No. 73, Malabar Hill, at present occupied by F. Mathew, Esquire.—To be SOLD at the above, on the 26th instant, a pair of GREY ARAB HORSES, with HARNESS and MAIL PHAETON. Apply to

MESSRS. JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

WANTED,

WANTED, a JAILOR for H. M.'s Jail, Kaladgi. Salary Rs. 75 a month with a House. Testimonials with application, stating knowledge of native languages, English Accounts, Mechanics, &c., to be sent to the address of the SUPERINTENDENT, Jail, Kaladgi. Preference given to European Pensioned Non-commissioned Officers.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

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WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India:—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	£ 4 14 0
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped	6 6 9

In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.

GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).

atent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c.	12 12 0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes	21 0 0

GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	18 18
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	27 6

Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents, Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay; Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras; Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta; Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free.

PIANOS FOR POONA.

ON HIRE BY THE MONTH OR SEASON.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

WATERPROOFS for the MONSOON.

White India Rubber Coats	Rs. 13-8	
White India Rubber Leggings	,, 4-8	or Rs. 19-8 suit.
White India Rubber Caps	,, 3-8	
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Coats, extra thick for rough Wear	,, 11-0	
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Leggings	,, 4-8	or Rs. 17-8 suit.
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Caps	,, 3-8	
Extra Quality Double-proofed White Rubber Coats, recommended for boardship wear	,, 20-0	
Extra Quality Double-proofed White Rubber Leggings	,, 5-8	or Rs. 27-8 suit.
Extra Quality Double-proofed White Rubber Caps	,, 3-8	

INVERNESS CAPES.

White India Rubber Capes	Rs. 18-0	
White India Rubber Leggings	,, 5-8	Rs. 25 suit.
White India Rubber Caps	,, 3-8	
Extra Quality Double-proofed White Rubber Capes	,, 25-0	
Extra Quality Double-proofed White Rubber Leggings	,, 5-8	Rs. 33 suit.
Extra Quality Double-proofed White Rubber Caps	,, 3-8	

Any of the above sold separately.

SOU WESTER HATS, each.....Rs. 4, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 5

AMERICAN LEATHER CLOTH.
Of Extra Thickness, for
SEPOYS AND GHORAWALLAS CLOAKS AND PUGREE COVERS.

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.

To envelope the entire figure, invaluable to Travellers.....Rs. 10-8 to 25

LADIES' GALOSHES .....Rs. 3 per pair.
GENTLEMEN'S GALOSHES .....Rs. 3 per pair.
GENTLEMEN'S INDIA RUBBER HESSIAN BOOTS, Rs. 12-8 to 17-8

UMBRELLAS.

COTTON:	ALPACA:	SILK:
Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-8.	Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 7-8.	Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 20.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

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9 & 10 CHURCH GATE STREET, 22 AND 23 RAMPART ROW,

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H.M. THE QUEEN.
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CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of Consumers. They consist of

Eight qualities of Clarete.
Two ,, ,, Sauterne.
Six ,, ,, Burgundy.
Four ,, ,, Champagne.
Ten ,, ,, German Wines.
Nine qualities of Sherry.
Four ,, ,, Port.
Four ,, ,, Cognac.
Seven ,, ,, Cordials, as detailed below, viz.:—

BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE.		Per Dozen. In Bombay including all charges. Rupees. Qts.	Pts.
Chateau Lafite or Mouton	Gold capsule	32	17
,, Rauzan	Black capsule	25	13½
,, Palmer	Blue capsule	22	12
,, Larose	Yellow capsule	19	10½
St. Julien	Green capsule	17	9½
Cantenac	Red capsule	16	9
St. Estephe	White capsule	14	—
Haut Sauternes	Violet capsule	12	7½
Barsac	Red capsule	22	12
		17	9½

BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE.			
Chambertin	Red	32	17
Nuits	Red	26	—
Volnay	Red	21	11½
Beaune	Red	18	—
Chablis (La Moutonne)	White	26	14
Chablis, light	White	17	9½

Labelled and Bottled.

CHAMPAGNES. (CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s AND WACHTER & Co.'s BRANDS.)		
Mousseux, Finest Dry	80	—
Finest Dry Sparkling	44	23½
,, ,, per Hamper of 50 quarts	27	—
Fine Dry Sparkling	38	20½
Good Sparkling (Mar)	32½	19
Carte Blanche, "Sibadey" Brand	24	—

GERMAN WINES.		
Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle	39	21
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Muscatel	34	18½
Moselle (Still) Braunberger	27½	15
Hock ,, Johannisberger	42½	22½
,, ,, Rudesheimer	27½	15½
,, ,, Hochheimer	24½	14
,, ,, Laubenheimer	16	9
Stein-Wein in Bockbentel	27½	—

SHERRIES, &c.	Qts.	Pts.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold seal, extra quality	34	
Amontillado, Black seal, choice and superior	30	
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft pale	28	
Blue seal, very pale, dry and delicate	25	
Green seal, full bodied, light gold color, dry	23	
Brown seal, pale and dry	23	
Yellow seal, pale medium colour	20½	
Pink seal, Vino de Pasto, remarkably pale and very dry	20	
White seal, a good Dinner Wine	17	
Marsala, Virgin, pale, fine flavor	16½	
Madeira, East India, very choice	36

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 23RD JUNE, 1874.

REUTER'S telegram of yesterday afternoon reports the Liverpool Cotton Market dull, sales 10,000 bales, prices on the spot unchanged. Arrivals are weaker, Good Fair Dhollera, May shipment, Cape, being quoted at 6d., a decline of ¼d. per lb. This morning's market opened quiet but steady, probable sales 10,000 bales, Imports 18,000, the two days' receipts at the American ports being 3,000 bales against 4,000, and the Exports to Great Britain 12,000 against 7,000 bales on the corresponding date last year. In New York "futures" are ⅛c per lb. higher, but Mid Uplands is unchanged.

Consols are still at 92¾; French Rentes 95½; Bar Silver has advanced to 58¼d. per oz.

The announcement that at the next fortnightly biddings for Council drafts on India the amount offered will be increased from £200,000 to £400,000 has exercised a very marked influence here to-day, Sterling Exchange having declined a half per cent. and Government Paper advanced a quarter per cent. The course adopted by Government is only what might have been expected to follow the announcement of the new loan here, and what we indicated as probable at the time. The actual intimation, however, not only confirms previous anticipations, but a very general opinion is now expressed that the old rate of Council drawings will be resumed shortly, the mere possibility of which as increasing the means of remittance to this side must necessarily tend to depress Exchange. To add to the easier feeling manifested to-day the directors of the Bank of Bombay reduced their rates of discount this afternoon one per cent. all round, making their nominal minimums 6 and 9 per cent. on short-dated Bank and Mercantile bills respectively. This reduction is generally regarded as only a half measure, in fact if warranted now it would have been still more justifiable in the position of the Bank a week ago, but the fact of the concession confirms the cheaper tendency of money and justifies the comparatively low rates of accommodation which have been ruling in the open market for some time past. Advances can now be obtained on Government Paper in the bazaar at 4 per cent., and looking at the difficulty in finding safe means of investment it seems very probable that the Bank rate will reach this level before long.

For STERLING bills the following are closing quotations, buyers but no sellers :—Banks, 6 months' sight, 1s. 10¼d.; Credits, 1s. 10¼d.; Documents, 1s. 10 13/16d. per rupee. On Calcutta there is no change to note.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is in active request at our advanced quotations, say :—Fours Rs. 103; Fours and a half Rs. 104½ to ⅝; Fives and a half Rs. 109½.

The SHARE MARKET has been firm to-day without special activity. Land shares are chiefly in favour, and Spinning property is also very firmly held, but Bank of Bombays close with a downward tendency.

COTTON.—A few small purchases are reported on European account at a decline of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but prices after all are to a great extent nominal. The arrivals yesterday were comparatively heavy, 1,686 bales, making the total for the four days 3,313 and pointing to about 8,000 bales for the week.

FREIGHTS by steamer are unaltered at £2-12-6 to £2-13 9 for ready and £2-10 for July shipment. By sail we quote £2-10 to £2-12-6 according to the position of the vessels.

IN IMPORTS we cannot notice any change.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value w sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p. ct	Do of Bombay New	785
10,000	500	225	5 p. ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	480
5,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
11,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	275
40,000	221	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	250	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	124
9,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1,425
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	134
750	2,000	2,000	80p.s.	Mazagon Land	985
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	190

*Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 3 0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	241
.....	"				
.....	£20	19 9 1 5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 10 7	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,125
.....	£41	49 5 0 1	do.	Do. New Shares	

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	2,000	2,850	100 p.c	Abar Cotton Press Co	1,600
200	2 050	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co	800
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	125
400	12,000	11,000	100p.s.	Apollo Press Co	4,200
250	2,500	all	..	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,600
200	2,000	all	200p.s.	Bombay Press Co	875
100	500	all	50 p.s	Do New	235
200	1,000	1,000	100 p.c	Broach Cotton Co	925
100	500	...	...	Carwar Company	700
400	4,000	all	...	Colaba Press Co	3,410
400	4,000	all	...	East India Press Co	2,200
250	2,500	all	...	Fort Press Co	4,000
100	3,000	2,000	...	Framji Cowasji Press Co	350
100	1,000	700	...	Grand Press Co	700
250	500	75	...	Imperial Press Co	400
100	500	all	...	Mahratti Press & G. Co.	500
100	500	all	...	Mirat Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
250	2,500	1,250	p.c	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
100	1,000	all	...	Rassoolji Press Co	1,100
100	500	all	...	Satara Press Co	500
100	1,000	750	...	Sindh and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,025
100	1,000	700	...	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
100	500	75	p.c	Vir Col. Gin & Press Co	850
400	1,000	all	p.c	Western United Press Co	1,000

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,000	all	100p.s.	Alexandra Spinning	1,610
900	2,000	all	17 p.c.	Bhiwandy Spinning	2,200
800	2,000	all	...	Bl. manager M. & E. Co	2,075
900	1,000	all	...	Bombay United	1,413
900	1,000	all	...	Broach Mills	1,000
1,000	150	15	...	Carnac Spinning	1,850
2,500	2,000	all	80p.s.	Dharamsey Spinning	2,800
1,500	1,000	all	200p.s.	Great Eastern	1,750
750	1,000	all	...	Jeevaji Dadha Mills	1,147
500	1,000	1,000	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,401
350	1,000	350	...	Madras M. Spinning	975
1,500	1,000	all	100p.s.	Manockji Petit's	1,400
900	1,000	11	100p.s.	Morarjee Spinning	1,200
800	2,500	all	30 p.c.	Oriental	2,900
400	2,500	400	200p.s.	Royal	2,900
500	1,000	1,000	200p.s.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,200
500	1,000	250	200p.s.	Do. Do. 1/4 share	300

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	125p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,465
750	80	all	15 p.c.	Bombay Gas Company	65
...	...	300	15 p.s.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	110
2,000	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
1,000	1	all	1 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	26
6,000	500	all	40 p.s.	Thracher & Co	385
...	250	all	40 p.s.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	30

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	194	...	Bank of China
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—23rd JUNE, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 23rd June, 11-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 5 minutes.

Via Suez, 23rd June, 1-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 29 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 23rd June, 12-0 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 3 hours 5 minutes.

Via Turkey, 22nd June, 3-9 P.M. Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 45 minutes.

Via Suez, 23rd June, 9-35 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 19 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 23rd June, 4-40 P.M. Time in transit, 5 hours 45 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 23rd June, 5-10 P.M. Time in transit, 6 hours 8 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 22nd June to 8 P.M. of the 23rd June is as follows :—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	1 10	0 8
" Galle	1 34	0 21
" Mauritius	1 25	0 7
" Madras	0 28	0 6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Corinna (s)	Dryden	Marseilles.
	West Stanley (s)	Hynes	Liverpool.

MADRAS.

June. DEPARTURES.

20 Hindoo(s) ..... London.
" Meinam (s) ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS—23RD JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Parana, s, 200 bundles hoop iron, Gaddum and Co.
Paraense, s, 24 cases iron safes, Goculdass Dewjee.
Marina, s, 354 bundles hoop iron, Gaddum and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, s, 130 cases corks, Pochajee Framjee and Co; 150 cases brandy, M. and E. Bezonjee; 37 cases wine and 8 cases vermouth, A. Kunkler and Co; 25 cases claret and 25 cases brandy, Maneckjee Jemsetjee; 9 cases butter and 4 cases oilmanstores the L. A. and A. Co.; 50 cases brandy, Sorabjee Rustomjee.

DAILY EXPORTS—23RD JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mahableshwur, 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 12 bales cotton, Ascurun Khingar.
Jane Law, 500 bundles linseed, Nursey Khatow.
Milford, 58 bales cotton, Sewlal Motilall; 17½ bales wool, Hasum Damjee; 107 bales cotton, Mathooradass Chapsy; 103 bales cotton, Nursy Khatow.
Sir Charles Napier, 400 cwts bones, Edward Bates and Co; 400 bags linseed and 500 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.
Marina, s, 48 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghton; 123 bales cotton, Munsookram Candass; 125 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Narrandass, Chaturbhooj; 100 bales cotton, Vishnoo Roognath.
Statesman, s, 400 bales cotton, Munbre Hurruckchund; 300 bales cotton, Rattonsey Pooncy; 51 bales wool, Nursey Khatow; 30 bales wool and 43 bales cotton, Dewjee Bheeraz & Co; 40 bales wool, Framjee Sealy and Co. 15 bales wool, Sulliman Moladina; 100 bales cotton, Maharuder Roognath; 1,600 packets wheat, Stearns, Hobart & Co; 250 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 3 bales cotton, Runchordas Motichund; 52 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 350 bales cotton, Mathooradass Lowjee; 19 bales wool, Nansiboy Gangjee; 100 bales cotton, Jaitha Vuria; 100 bales cotton, Narondass Chuterbhoj; 35 bales wool, Jananadass Premjee.

FOR VENICE.

Delhi s, 7 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE General Court-Martial convened at Meean Meer, under the presidency of Colonel Swinhoe, Royal Artillery, for the trial of a Medical Officer from Ferozepore, commenced its sittings on the 15th instant. Major Beamish, 36th, officiated as Deputy Judge Advocate; Captain Strike Adjutant Royal Artillery, acted as prosecutor; and Mr. Leighton, Barrister, defended the prisoner. It is said that the case is one of some interest to the Medical Service, and details will be given when the finding has been confirmed.

IN consequence of the death of General A. Derville Madras Infantry, the name of Major-General W. E Mulcaster, Bengal Staff Corps, has been placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals, and that of Captain (Major in Bombay Staff Corps) H. C. B. Tanner on the list of Majors on the Indian Gradation List; and in consequence of the death of Colonel A. Wyndham, M.S.C., whose name has been removed to the Indian Gradation List of Major-Generals, the name of G. A. Fisher, Bengal Staff Corps, has been placed on the list of Major-Generals.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the permanent employment, in each Heavy Field Battery of Royal Artillery serving in India, of one carriage smith and one wheeler on the pay of those ranks. These men will form part of the existing establishment of gunners with such batteries. In consequence of the employment of these artificers, the establishment of Native artificers with Heavy Field Batteries is reduced by one fire-man and one naiatry carpenter. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 20)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 25th July next, is granted to the Hon'ble E G Birch, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Maj H I Lugard, Cant Magst, Jabalpur is appointed to officiate as a Depy Comr of the 4th Class in the Central Provinces, during the absence on furlough of Capt Faurin Brooke, or until further orders.

Mr W C Loraine, Extra Asst Comr in Assam, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

The Revd A H Etty, M A, Offg Chaplain of Rangoon Cant is confirmed in that appointment.

The Revd F Crombie, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr T H S Biddulph, Asst to the Accts Genl N-W Provinces, have been placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal for employment on special duty connected with the famine.

Messrs C J O Mayne, W H Dobbie, F C Barnes, and H S Groves, B A, of the Financial Department, passed the departmental examination by the higher Standard on the 11th ultimo.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieut Alexander James Corse-Scott, B S C, Asst Supt, 2nd grade, Revenue Survey Dept.—for two years.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Capt Joseph West Ridgeway, Genl List, Infantry, Attache in the Foreign Dept.—for six months.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surgn Maj William Edward Caird, of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 12th N I, for two years.

Capt Richard Bernard Lockwood, Genl List, Cavalry, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years.

The services of Lieut (Brev Capt) A Conolly, B S C Qr-mr 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

H E Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

5th Punjab Infantry.

Capt C Young, Genl List, Infantry, Adjt and Offg 2nd in Command, Meywar Bheel Corps, and 2nd Asst Political Agent, Meywar, to be Qr-Mr, vice Capt A Conolly, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments as a temporary arrangement :—

First Class Vety Surgn M J Marshall, Offg Insp Vety Surgn, 2nd Circle, to officiate as Insp Vety Surgn, 1st Circle, and Principal Vety Surgn, during the absence on leave of Staff Vety Surgn, A Turnbull, or until further orders.

First Class Vety Surgn J J Meyrick, British Establishment, to officiate as Insp Vety Surgn, 2nd Circle, vice First Class Vety Surgn M J Ma shall, or until furth r orders.

The services of Surgn B Franklin, of the Medical Dept, Civil, Baraboaki, Oude, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The following paragraph of a Military letter from the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India, is published for general information :—

I have to inform you that Lieut Col W N Lees, Bengal Infantry, has elected to remain in Europe on the terms specified in G G of No 797 of 1st August 1872, from the 2nd April 1874.

In consequence of the death of Genl A Derville, Madras Infantry, on the 27th March 1874, the name of—

Maj Genl W E Mulcaster, B S C, is placed on the list of Lieut Genls, that of—

Col A Wyndham, M S C (since deceased), is placed on the list of Maj Genls, and that of—

Capt (Maj B S C) H C B Tanner is placed on the list of Majors on the Indian Gradation List.

In consequence of the death, on the 26th March 1874, of Col A Wyndham, M S C, whose name has been moved to the Indian Gradation List of Maj-Genls, the name of Col G A Fisher, B S C, is placed on the list of Maj Genls.

The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Brevet.

Major George Alexander Arbuthnot, Madras Cavalry, to be Lieut Col, from March 28, 1874, vice Genl A Derville, Madras Infantry, deceased.

Major Lieut Co Henry Peter Sykes, Bombay Cavalry, to be Lieut Col, from March 30, 1874, vice Col Maj Genl on the Indian Establishment A Wyndham, M S C, deceased.

Capt Francis Cherry, Madras Cavalry, to be Maj, from March 28, 1874, vice Col Maj Genl on the Indian Gradation List A Wyndham, M S C, deceased.

The undermentioned Officer of the B S C, having completed 26 years service, is promoted to the rank of Lieut Col, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Maj Gen Thomas Wilson, —16th June 1874.

It is notified for general information that on the recommendation of the Govt of India H M's Secy of State for India has been pleased to confer good-service pensions on the undermentioned Officers, with effect from the dates specified :—

Capt John Baillie Ballentine Dickson, of the Genl List, Cavalry, 12th, 5th Bengal Cavalry,—16th June 1874.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieut Col Horace Oliver Brome, of Infantry, Dep Comr, British Burmah,—for eighteen months.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on private affairs :—

Maj Genl Stephen Francis Mackintosh, Bengal Cavalry,—for 2 years.

Second Class Vety Surgn Hiram Patrick, of the Vety Dept, is permitted to resign the service.

Mr C E Younghusband, C S, has been appointed by H M Secy of State for India as an Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

Hony Ensign F T Reilly, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is promoted to Asst Engr, 2nd Grade.

Mr James Cleburne is appointed to the Public Works Department establishment as an Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Govt of the N Provinces in the Provincial Branch.

Mr R Brown, Probationary Accountant, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, is confirmed in his appointment.

Mr J C Ledger, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Military Works Branch to the State Railway Branch.

Mr M Kelly, Clerk, is appointed an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation and is posted to the Rajpootana State Railway.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, June 18.)

Surgn Maj E Taylor, 23rd Punjab Pioneers, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Ihelam, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Surgn-Maj A J Dale for two months on privilege leave, with effect from the 1st June 1874.

Lieut-Col T Staples, Dist Supt of Police, has obtained ninety two days' privilege leave with effect from the 20th Instant, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr W McG Drysdale, Asst Dist Supt of Police, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Sialkot, during C-l Staples' absence on leave

The following Order is confirmed.

2nd Sikh Infantry.—Regimental Order dated 27th May 1874, making the following temporary appointments consequent on the departure of Col P F Gardiner to 5th Goorkha Regt :—

Lieut Col R D'O C Bracken, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt J B Slater, 1st Wing Subaltern and Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Subaltern.

Lieut W O Thompson, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lieut C E Dempster, (2nd Wing Subaltern on probation, 4th Sikh Infantry) Offg Qr-Mr, to officiate as Adjt, and to take charge of the Qr-Mr's office

Mr N Basten is appointed an Asst, 4th grade, on probation, with effect from the 1st Feby 1874, and is posted to the Gurdaspur Division.

Mr E Birch, Clerk, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, attached to the Office of Supg Engr, Lower Bari Doab Circle, is allowed two months' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

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THE BOMBAY RIOTS: PART II.,

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

CONTENTS :—

Introduction.
Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
Opinions of the Press.
The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WILL "J. P." kindly furnish us with his name in confidence?

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BERESFORD—June 15th, at Sylhet, the wife of Captain G. W Beresford, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.
SMITH—June 17th, at Bhangulpore, the wife of W. H. Smith, Esq., Manager of Dehree Concern, Shahabad District, of a son.
STEEL—June 16th, at Meean Meer, the wife of Captain J. N. Steel, 26th P. N. I., of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1874.

OUR article of Monday, on the proposed redemption of the pledged districts of Berar by the Nizam of Hyderabad, has had the intended effect of making the intriguers who are concerned in this little plot avow what is the real meaning of the rumours to which the press has lately given active circulation. A contemporary who is evidently in the secrets of the conspirators, and who gleefully anticipates the surrender of Behar to its legitimate sovereign, assures us that the money required to compensate our Government for the lose of revenues assigned to pay the Hyderabad auxiliary forces has already been provided. "The great Baroda banking firm, "known by the name of Gopalrao Myral, a "banker of immense resources, now deceased, "but who was formerly dewan to the Gaekwar, "has been induced to open a branch bank at "Hyderabad, and the money can be produced "when necessary through that house." We will not go so far as to affirm that there are not nine crores of ready money available for investment in all Hyderabad; but it is absurd to suppose that the firm of Gopalrao Myral has the command of such a sum, or that it could obtain nine crores for the Nizam's Government at a lower rate of interest than would far more than suffice to swallow up the whole revenue of Berar. This is, in fact, the great security the British Government has for the permanent retention of the coveted territory—that no capitalist will advance money to the Hyderabad State, except at a ruinous rate of interest, to enable it to pick a quarrel with the paramount Power. Not very long ago, there was a question of forming a Company to work the coal and iron mines in the Nizam's territory; but, as soon as it became apparent that such a Company would be obliged to content itself with the Nizam's guarantee for the payment of interest on the capital subscribed, the shareholders one and all withdrew from the adventure. Without the support of the British Government the Nizam has no credit in the money market; and, if he tried to raise money to recover his assigned estate, he would be forced to have recourse to some of the expedients which were used in the manufacture of Tichborne bonds. We are told, however, that Sir Salar Jung, believing he can produce the money, and being anxious to conciliate his enemies in Hyderabad by showing that he does not prize the English connection too highly, "has been for some "months past very steadily raising this disagreeable question, and is resolved to urge it "with energy." But we take the liberty to doubt the correctness of this intelligence. If it were true, we should esteem it an advantage to have as Minister at Hyderabad a declared enemy of the British Government whose every movement would be watched and who would be afraid to attempt any overt act of defiance, rather than a friend whose dread of losing office made him guide his conduct by the counsels of the foes of England. But we do not believe that Sir Salar Jung has even tried to bring on a discussion about the recovery of the province of Behar. That able Minister is far too much sagacity not to be aware that, if he raises "burning" questions during the minority of his Sovereign, he will only burn his own fingers, and that the best rule he can follow is *quieta non movere*. Besides, we do not understand how a Minister supported by the British Government could negotiate before his Prince comes of age for the abrogation of the treaties entered into by former rulers of Hyderabad. If Sir Salar Jung can buy back the territory of Behar he must also have power to sell other districts belonging to the Nizam; and we doubt if the "patriots" of Hyderabad would like him to make over the mineral districts on the Wurdha and Godavery to the British Government. There is, therefore, we take it, no immediate danger of a serious debate as to the terms on which Berar was ceded to the English. Our Government has nothing to fear in this matter till the Nizam comes of age; and we can only hope that it will turn the remaining years of its lease to advantage by dotting Berar with English colonies instead of making it a close preserve of officialism. If the territory be once brought under subjection to English enterprize, capital, and skilled labour, it can never be reclaimed to barbarism even by a legitimate Sovereign.

OUR readers will have noticed how, immediately the weather changed and the first showers fell, all the pools and gardens became suddenly alive with great yellow toads and frogs, unclean reptiles and noisome creeping things of all varieties, filling the air with their croakings and cries. A similar state of things has taken place in the moral climate of Kattywar since Mr. Peile left, and one gust of excitement has followed another like the stormy winds of the monsoon. On the eve of Colonel Anderson taking charge, the Wudwan intriguers against the able Karbharee of that State disclosed their plot by attempting to assassinate their Karbharee. The hopes of another set of employés, who would like this Karbharee to resign, in order to step into his shoes, were however unsuccessful on this occasion. The next sudden transaction was the dismissal of the Joonagurh Karbharee, Gokuljee, by the Nawab, about the time Colonel Anderson went on tour in that direction. Then we heard rumours about fine provision to be made for Syed Ulvee, and ever since then the Tammany Ring, which has assembled at Rajkote, has been croaking in the newspapers, showing what a very powerful interest its members have in all these sudden changes, and still more so in all the judicial procedure of the Agency. As we pointed out before, the Tammanies are most anxious that all the affairs of the Kattywar Agency should be concealed from the Bombay Government and the public; but we cannot fully account for the personal rage and spite which they exhibit in matters wherein ordinary people are wont to be good-tempered. We failed completely to understand why they should be so naughty over our mention of the fact that Mr. Gregor Grant, once a Judge of the Sudder Adawlut and father-in-law to Colonel Anderson, was employed on behalf of the Jaitpore claimant. What business was it of theirs, or why should they want to hide Mr. Grant's light under a bushel? Another of them, writing to a contemporary, has the impertinence to discuss the case as if he knew more about it than the gallant Colonel, assuming, apparently, that the latter advised Government on the facts, without mentioning Mr. Grant's connection therewith. In a matter where all English traditions of judicial honour and gentlemanly feeling would dictate one and the same course of action, we should be sorry to endorse the assumption: we believe that any English officer, before advising on the merits of any case before him, would disclose the fact of any near relative being, though not openly, engaged in it. In the Jaitpore case, Government and the opposite parties must have been in a very bad position for finding out about Mr. Gregor Grant: as he did not file a vakalatnama as an Attorney or Vakeel does, nor did he come into open Court as Mr. Branson, the Barrister, did. Hence, if any Political Agent had information of his relative's engagement in any such political case, he would feel the more bound to report it because Government would be so much at his mercy. We do not understand why these Tammanies should be so horrified at the idea of Government knowing about it, as there could be no reason whatever against this nor could any possible harm have happened from making a report. At any rate, the matter was one for Government, Colonel Anderson, and the parties to consider, and was no business of the Tammany Ring. Colonel Anderson's reputation is far too high to require any prop from them: and we should think he rather objects to such defenders.

Another and purely legal question has also disturbed the Tammany mind to a high degree: they rancourously advocate the propriety of Colonel Anderson's sitting on Mr. Peile's decisions by way of review. This is a mere matter of jurisdiction; and to ordinary minds it would seem far too dry a bone for the meanest of pleadogs to quarrel over. As people outside Rajkote society neither know nor care about this subject it is necessary to give our readers some outline of it. The jurisdiction in review was created by the gallant Colonel himself, as appears from a notification of the year 1869 in the Kattywar Directory. We presume that the gallant Colonel meant to place so peculiar a jurisdiction under the same restraints that limit it elsewhere as laid down in the Procedure Code. The main feature of it is that the Judge *who passed the decision* must say whether, from the discovery of new evidence or not, it ought to be reviewed and a new trial held. If the Judge happens to be on leave, it is the invariable practice of the High Courts to postpone the application until he comes back, and no order of admission is made till then. Now the endeavour of the Tammanies is to lead Colonel Anderson astray. They wish him to extend this jurisdiction created by himself, to break through the only rule that gives any finality to suits, and to hear these reviews himself instead of referring them for Mr. Peile's disposal, seeing that Mr. Peile will come back to his Kattywar appointment long before six months are over. The very fact that they wish the gallant Colonel to do what no Judge ever did before ought to make him wary and to suspect bad faith: and, after Mr. Branson's public denunciation of the search of Vijul Bai's house at Jaitpore as contrary to recognized procedure, we rest satisfied that Colonel Anderson will not assume the novel jurisdiction to review what was done by Mr. Peile. Whether the gallant Colonel's learning in either law, equity, or procedure is so deep as to induce him in any case to review any judgment made by Mr. Peile is another matter.

But from all we hear from Kattywar we should think that Colonel Anderson has more to do in the work of construction than in pulling to pieces the judgments of one of the ablest Civilians. He has a judicial opportunity that he should not let slip: a last chance of earning a high reputation as an able political. We allude to the business of the Rajasthanik or Pradhan Court, of which Colonel Law is President. This Court was erected by convention between the Kattywar Chiefs and the Bombay Government as a means of settling the claims of the Girassias or landed gentry, which had vexed the Province for many years and in old times led to many violent crimes and affrays. It was settled by Sir S. Fitzgerald that the Chiefs were to nominate and the Government to appoint the President and the Surveyor of this Court, to which also the Chiefs were to send delegates to sit as Associate Judges. The Chiefs showed great good sense in their selection of Colonel Law, an officer who received the thanks of the Secretary of State for his services in Kutch, who was a real Political officer years ago, when Colonel Anderson held the Amreilly sinecure called an Assistant Residency or post-office, who knows Gujerathee and who by pleasant familiar intercourse had acquired the confidence and respect of the people. Colonel Law is admittedly the ablest and most experienced Political now serving in Kattywar. But every new thing requires nursing among the natives, and this Court is no exception. There are plenty of men in Kattywar who dislike its composition, and the Tammanies would have preferred that there should be no Native Judges and one Special Assistant as President whom they could bully. Again, the exact line of jurisdiction is not clear, and it is often difficult to say whether a case should be heard by the Pradhan Court or by one of the Agency tribunals. The Political Agent has great power of interference, and, if it were fancied among the natives that he disliked the Court or the President, they would follow suit and take care to annoy the latter as much as possible. If for example they found any willingness on the part of the Agent to use the court of justice as a place for the reception of slanderous and insulting petitions, plaints, or even petitions would of course be received, and an expression of opinion from the Agent to the effect that such cases should be tried in the Agency, and not in the Pradhan Court, timeserving Vakeels would soon find the certificate

from the Durbars. Unless he showed great impartiality and a desire to carry out the wishes of Government, constant attempts to injure the Pradhan Court would be made on these two points: by vague allegations against the Judges, and by objections to jurisdiction. Everywhere these form the substance of most applications for the exercise of any extraordinary jurisdiction, such as the Political Agent has in this matter. The Tammany interest has been dead against the Pradhan Court from the first. They took upon Colonel Law with the same feelings that a culprit, after feeling the cat-o'-nine-tails, looks upon the magistrate. The vakeels have everything to gain in fees by inducing the people to believe that appeals against the Pradhan Court will be favourably received at the Agency. Manifestly, the President of

LATEST INTELLIGEN

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 22ND JUNE.

The judgment of the House of Lords on the Mordaunt divorce case authorises the continuance of the divorce proceedings.

THE AGRICULTURAL LOCK-OUT.

The Agricultural Union have resolved on vigorous action to defeat the lock-out and invite Mr. Arch to take labourers to Canada.

THE CABLE TO THE BRAZILS.

The cable to Pernambuco has been successfully laid and will be open for traffic to-morrow.

THE AMERICAN CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, 21st JUNE.

Both Houses of Congress have finally passed the Currency Bill which limits the number of greenbacks in circulation to 382 million dollars. No provision is made for the resumption of specie payments.

LONDON, 22ND JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dholleras ..... 5 7/16d.

3 per cent. Consols, for account 92¾

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 95½

Bar Silver 58 13/16

The s.s. Australia has passed through the Suez Canal.

TRAIN communication between Agra and Dosa. was restored on the 17th instant.

MR. DURAND, of the Bengal Civil Service, will replace Captain Ridgeway at the Foreign Office, the latter having gone home.

THE Directors of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) yesterday reduced the Bank's rates of interest and discount one per cent.

THE Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. H. M. Flugge as Consul for Belgium at Bombay.

WE read in a home paper that a novel watch has been invented by a Swiss watchmaker of Aargan. The motive power employed is compressed air.

SIR HENRY NORMAN, who returned from the Andamans to Calcutta on Friday last experienced very rough weather in the Bay of Bengal, both on his voyage out and home.

MOULVIE WAHEDOODDEEN, late Sub ordinate Judge of Shahabad, is permitted, on resigning the service of Government, to retain for life the honorary title of "Khan Bahadoor."

WE hear on very good authority that Mr. Dunolly, the son-in-law of the late Mr. Anstey, died on the 17th instant in an hospital at Marseilles from the effects of a self-inflicted wound in the throat.

THE following telegram was received at the Admiralty from the Governor of Newfoundland on the 23rd of May :—"Commander of H. M. S. Niobe telegraphs as follows :—'Ship lost on Miquelon, crew saved.'"

THE last General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland unanimously found the Rev. Robert Rae guilty of falsehood, fraud, and wilful imposition, and sentence of deposition was passed upon him.

THE Viceroy is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Frederick Dickmann as Acting Consul for the German Empire and also for Norway and Sweden at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. H. Barckhausen.

SOME of the *Mofussilite's* contemporaries report that General Olpherts has been confirmed in the Oudh command; but the *Mofussilite* thinks that although there can hardly be the slightest doubt as regards the General's eventual confirmation in the command, there is some reason to think the report premature.

A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL has been sitting for some days at Meean Meer, presided over by Colonel Swinhoe, to try a medical officer on charges anent which no information has been made public. It is, however, believed that the questions involved possess considerable interest for the profession to which the accused belongs.

HERE is another story about which we should like to hear the "other side."—Mr. Bomanjee Jamsetjee, Assistant Commissioner of the Booldana District in Berar, was insulted and ordered away from a first-class carriage, which he was about to enter at the Nandoora Station on the G. I. P. Railway, by a guard named Richards. Mr. Bomanjee has represented the matter to Mr. Conder, the Traffic Manager, and it remains to be seen what redress this native gentleman will receive from the Railway authorities.

Two or three cases of garrotting, we are told, have lately occurred in Sydney. "The detestable and cowardly villains who indulge in this practice," observes the *Sydney Morning Herald*, "deserve no mercy. It was quickly put down in England by giving the magistrates power to sentence the culprits to flogging—a punishment which they richly deserved. The same policy was adopted in Victoria, and in both cases it was eminently successful. We could not do better than follow so profitable an example, and a bill has been introduced into the Assembly for the suppression of this crime."

THERE seems to be an absurd idea prevailing among natives in Kurrachee that the tails of the stray dogs poisoned by the police are sent to the hospitals "to be made use of in the preparation of soup for a certain class of patients." Perhaps the credulous people who believe in this story have heard of the saying that a good remedy for an illness is "a hair of the dog that bit you," and confounded "hair" with "tails," thus producing in their minds the general belief that dogs' tails are sent to the hospitals for consumption by hydrophobic patients on the principle that the best cure for that malady is a "tail of the dog that bit you."

DURING the week ending 21st May there were 231,781 men, women, and children employed on relief works throughout the black districts of the North-Western Provinces. In the subsequent week this formidable array fell to 198,301. The largest numbers belonged of course to Bustee and Gourekpore, in which the respective numbers for the two weeks were 150,861 and 126,972, and 74,475 and 66,844. Where did the missing 32,000 go to? asks the *Pioneer*, and continues :—The only conclusion is that they must have found work on their own fields at least as profitable and pleasant as work on reliefs, whose supervisors were perhaps little inquisitoral in their habits. In Ghazeepore the numbers on relief fell off by one-half in a week. In two cases has there been an increase. The 1,462 of Humeeroore rose to 1,755 : and the 153 of Jaloun to 181.

THERE is no danger of famine in Rajpootana. The reports received from all parts of the province are most favourable as regards the spring crops. In Marwar the harvest has been so good this year as to enable the farmers to export grain, a circumstance which has not occurred for years. In the neighbouring State of Jeysulmere, where the failure of rain in the last monsoon had created some apprehensions, there is now no sign of famine or even distress. Owing to a scarcity of grass, indeed, many families of grazers have [illegible] to places where they can find fodder for their cattle, but of food grain the country appears to have an ample supply, and although ing Jeysulmere itself the large tank whence the

[illegible] land, Aus[illegible] opportunities [illegible] there for tropical cultivation. Where the coast range is of a character to draw the clouds away, patches of fertile soil have generally been found. One of these especially has called forth the warmest admiration of the discoverers, and it is clear that along the coast there will spring up settlements where crops of great value will be gathered. A good deal has to be done in the way of pioneering and clearing, but it is not to be supposed that land so well adapted for the cultivation of sugar, coffee, or cotton will long be neglected. The northern part of Queensland is not destined to be a desert, nor is it destined to be merely pastoral country. The colony is moving forward very rapidly and the Government is using every effort to expedite the process by fostering immigration.

GENERAL remarks on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 18th June 1874:—In Madras the rainfall continues, but has been scanty in Trichinopoly and Tanjore; prospects are satisfactory. In Sindh the river is still abnormally high. Abundant rain has fallen in Bombay, except in parts of Gujarat, where it has not yet been sufficient to start the sowings; elsewhere these are progressing. In Bengal there has been general rain during the week, and prospects are almost everywhere excellent; sowings for the winter rice crop are being actively pushed forward; the early rice is approaching maturity in some of the eastern districts. Good rain continues to fall in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and agricultural operations are in active progress; the numbers on relief works are much diminished. In the Punjab but little rain has yet fallen. Abundant rain in the Central Provinces and Berar has pushed on ploughing for the autumn crop. General showers have fallen all over Rajputana, and heavier rain in Central India. The season is favourable in Mysore, Burmah, and Assam.

AGRA seems to be a nice place for thieves. The local paper, which ought to know, says that thefts are of frequent occurrence, and that thieves are caught and not punished; and the daring suggestion is thrown out that the police should endeavour to apprehend criminals. We trust that this suggestion will not seriously overbalance the equanimity of the model policemen of Agra. Being preservers of the peace, they deserve encouragement for the way they endeavour to keep it by interfering with rascals as seldom as possible. There was a robbery committed in cantonments on the 18th inst., Major Angelo's cookhouse, outhouses, and godowns being broken into. The thieves made off with the cooking pots and utensils, and a saddle was carried away for some distance and then dropped. The *Delhi Gazette* is metaphorically aghast at the daring nature of this robbery, and draws the inference that such a robbery is but the symptom of the existence of many more. Agra is to be pitied, as the scoundrels who would steal the pots of an angelic major are doubtless of such a stamp that the Taj Mahal will require to be closely watched, otherwise it may disappear while the local policemen slumber.

IN the London Letter of the *Indian Observer* the following paragraph occurs :—"We are much puzzled with regard to the famine alleged to prevail in Bengal. According to the *Englishman*, the *Pioneer* and the *Bombay Gazette*, the famine, if such it can fairly be called, is kept under control by the Government, nor is either its area or intensity at all equal to the ideas we had formed from the representations of the *Times'* Calcutta correspondent and his journal the *Friend of India*. It is true that the special correspondents of the *Daily News* and the *Standard* substantially confirm the statements of Dr. Smith—for there can be no impropriety in naming that gentleman in addressing a Calcutta public—but then it is urged that these writers, being unacquainted with the chronic wretchedness of the Bengal ryots, have mistaken a normal leanness for the emaciation of famine." We are glad to have this additional testimony that the true state of matters is attracting the attention of the British public. Possibly our views have jarred upon the heart-strings of professional or indiscriminating philanthropists, but nevertheless somebody must have the courage to protest against the millions of all India being compelled to suffer for many years to come by a wild outcry about a famine which has been vastly overrated.

A NATIVE JEREMY DIDDLER.

SERIES of most impudent frauds have recently been perpetrated in the Lahore district by a native hailing from Gujranwalla, who has attracted sufficient attention in the latter district to secure him the honor of enrolment in the district Budmash list and his friends, the privilege of giving security for his good behaviour. Dressed in the uniform of a Deputy Inspector of Police, this Punjab Jeremy Diddler recently presented himself before the District Superintendent of Police at Lahore, Captain Menzies, and informed him that he had come in post haste from Sealkote, after a man who had been traced, as one of those concerned in a heavy jewel robbery. He had just missed the train and believed his prey had gone off to Amritsar and if the Sahib would only order for his use some of the police horses he would gallop off to the Holy City, and there arrest and secure the object of his pursuit. Captain Menzies referred him to the Deputy Inspector of Lahore Jhunda Singh, who hospitably offered him house accommodation and treated him as a welcome guest. Finding time hang heavy on his hands he proposed to Jhunda Singh that he should lend him his horse to ride out to see Mean Meer, a place he had heard of but had never been able to gratify his desire of seeing. The horse not being available, he thought of some other form of amusement and paid a visit to a well-known barrister resident in Anarkullee and having ascertained that he had a horse for sale, proposed to buy it for a Sahib, and to call next day, after he had seen the Sahib and ascertained from him whether the price of the horse would suit his (the Sahib's) purse. The next morning he called, tried the horse, said he was satisfied and would take it to his master, Captain Menzies, for inspection. The owner's servants suspecting nothing, permitted him to do this and sent a Syce with him. After the Syce had accompanied him a little way he dismissed him, saying that there was no use in his coming, as he would see that the horse was sent back. The unsuspecting Syce went home and the pseudo-policeman never returned with the horse.

Our hero, after leaving Lahore, mounted upon the horse he had so ingeniously got possession of, went his way into the district, where he has been reaping a plentiful harvest from the village people he has come across. Dressed in a police uniform and accompanied by two others clothed in a similar garb, his *modus operandi* was the following :—at each village he gave out that he was sent to investigate a case of theft and would be obliged to search the house of whatever person he thought proper, to find if the jewellery he was in quest of, was to be found there. In some cases he came across a good ornament which he immediately discovered was very similar to that missed. These articles, he took away, being careful to give a receipt for them and it will be, we fear, some time before the holder of the receipt will see these jewels again. In one instance, seeing a marriage going on, he thought there would be a capital opportunity afforded him by it to exercise some of his powers of extortion. He therefore entered the bridal circle and told the people that he was about to institute a search for certain stolen property which he had traced to that hut. In vain the bridegroom and his friends begged of him to spare them the disgrace; the ends of justice, he said, were not to be sacrificed to private convenience or individual feelings, and nothing would prevent or defer a search. A gentle hint in the shape of a twenty rupees "tip," however, had the desired effect; the *pseudo* policeman magnanimously postponed the search till the next day and went on his way to some other fields where he might exercise his ingenuity. The police are on the look out for the hero of our tale, and we believe he has been proclaimed. Two Deputy Inspectors have been sent after him, we hear. We hope that the result of the proclamation will not be the arrest of the real Deputy Inspectors instead of the object of their pursuit. The frauds are so bold and impudent that they almost deserve admiration.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 23rd June, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 849, rainfall 20 cents.

CARWAR, 23rd June, 5-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 82, barometer 29·87, rainfall 74 cents.

MANGALORE, 23rd June, 10-30 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, wet bulb, thermometer 80, maximum 83, minimum 76, barometer 29·81, rainfall 30 cents.

TUTICORIN, 23rd June, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 85, barometer 29·47.

VINGORLA, 23rd June, 5-25 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 83, rainfall 7 cents.

MURDER AT KHUDDUCK ROAD.

YESTERDAY, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Fort Police Court, the Mahomedan, Rahimtoola Meer Ally, was charged with the murder of Kurreem Moolje. Mr. Hearn appeared as Public Prosecutor.

Rahimtoola Mooljee deposed on oath—I am a dealer in old gold lace, and live in Khoja Jooma Khana Street. The deceased, Kurreem Mooljee, was my brother. I know the prisoner. He was a partner with me and my deceased brother. The partnership lasted for only one month; and was then dissolved about 18 months ago. It was dissolved in consequence of a dispute about the value of some umbrellas in the umbrella shop kept by me and my deceased brother. This was the only dispute between the prisoner and me and my deceased brother. The prisoner was not in the habit of coming to my house or shop after the partnership was dissolved. My deceased brother had seen prisoner after the dissolution of partnership; but they were not on speaking terms. I had not seen any quarrel between them both. The prisoner was not pleased after the dissolution of partnership. I last saw my deceased brother alive and well on the night of Friday the 19th instant. After closing the shop I parted with him at Khoja Khanna; and before he left me I gave him this copper box (now before the Court.) The following morning, at about a quarter or half-past 7 o'clock, I received information, in consequence of which I went to Komba Bawul Street, near Khudduck, and saw my said brother's dead body there. People were putting the dead body in a gharry. I saw this copper box (A) and this knife (Ex. B) then with this police sepoy (who is called into Court). I saw the prisoner there in custody. His clothes were covered with blood.

Raimuthbaee deposed—My husband's name was Kurreem Mooljee; and on last Saturday, the 20th instant, he was alive and well. At 6 o'clock on the morning of that day he had some tea and a loaf of bread. After he had eaten, at his request I gave him this copper box. He left the house at half-past six o'clock that morning with the copper box. Afterwards I went to the mosque and saw my husband's dead body there. I knew the prisoner. He was formerly a partner with my husband, but the partnership was dissolved about 18 months ago. They were on friendly terms. Prisoner was in the habit of coming to my house. The prisoner declined to cross-examine this witness.

Saroo Shaik Ghoolam Hossein deposed on oath—I deal in chunam and live at Khudduck. On Saturday morning, the 20th instant, at about 7 or half-past 7 o'clock, I was going along the Khudduck Road, and saw the prisoner and a man, whom I then knew by sight, and whose name I have since learnt was Kurreem Mooljee, on the road. The prisoner was following Kurreem Mooljee. Prisoner had this knife (B) in his hand. The knife was then open. When the prisoner approached Kurreem Mooljee he first abused him, and then said, "Give me my money." The prisoner then struck Kurreem Mooljee with the knife on the left side of the neck. I was at this time about four paces off. Kurreem Mooljee raised an alarm, and the prisoner again struck him with the knife on the same side of his neck. Kurreem Mooljee then fell down, and the prisoner threw the k[illegible] down and ran towards Chinch Bunder [illegible] road, pursued him and he ran into Bengal[illegible] These are where he was stopped by two sepoys and A 318, the sepoys, (Points to Nos. B [illegible] sepoys brought the who are called into Court.) The [illegible] Kurreem Mooljee was prisoner back to the place w[illegible]es were stained with blood. struck. The prisoner's c[illegible] spot where Kurreem Mooljee When I came back [illegible] that he was still breathing. Kurwas lying, I for[illegible] put into a buggy and taken to hosreem Mooljee [illegible] sepoy. I saw this copper box and knife pital by [illegible] spot where Kurreem Mooljee was struck, lying [illegible] prisoner declined to cross-examine this witness.

Dr. Sidney Smith deposed—I am Surgeon to the Coroner and Police Surgeon and live at Mazagon. I viewed the body of the deceased Kurreem Mooljee with the jury on the 20th inst. and afterwards made a *post-mortem* examination of the body. The clothes were saturated with blood. There was a wound about 1¼ inch long and about 2 inches deep on the top of the left shoulder. There was another wound on the left side of the neck or a little below and to the outside of the ear. This was about 1½ inch long and about 2½ inches deep, running inwards and forwards. There was another wound a little below the last named one running in the same direction: this was about 1½ inch long and 4 inches deep, completely dividing the large blood vessels, supplying the head and neck on the left side. The knife now produced and marked B could have inflicted such wounds as I have described. The immediate cause of death was hemorrhage, the result of the wounds above described. All the organs of the body were healthy.

The prisoner declined to cross-examine this witness.

The evidence of five other witnesses was taken at considerable length; and at the conclusion of the case for the prosecution, His Worship formally committed the prisoner to stand his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

INSTALLATION AT LODGE "CYRUS."

ONCE a year a Freemasons' Lodge appears to the greatest possible advantage in the presence of a large and influential gathering of members of the Craft when the outgoing Master renders to superior authority an account of the good he has done during the year that has closed, of the progress of the Lodge, of the charities it has bestowed, &c., and when the Master-elect is installed into the Eastern chair under circumstances more or less auspicious. All the Lodges working in Bombay have already celebrated their annual festivals—most of them do it early in the year—except one, which was inaugurated at a late period of the year. This is the youngest Parsee Lodge called "Cyrus," No. 1,359, working under the Grand Lodge of England. It held its annual festival on Monday evening last in the presence of Rt. Wor. Bro. Andrew Hay, acting District Grand Master, and officers of the District Grand Lodge. On the dais and in the Lodge room were present several well known members of the Craft, among whom were observed Wor. Bro. Dr. Lumsdainel Rt. Wor. Bro. K. R. Cama, Substitute Provincial Grand Master, Wor. Bros. Freeborn, Rienzi Walton, C. A. Winter, A. F. Morris, Dr. Anderson, W. H. Harpur, C. Gilder, G. H. Henderson, H. W. Barrow, A. F. Solon, R. M. Rutnaghur, W. H. Hussey, Sorabjee Frammorz, Jamsetjee N. Dady, Dr. R. C. Bahdurjee, Jehangir Gustadjee. The installation ceremony was performed by Wor. Bro. Hussey, assisted by Wor. Bro. Jamsetjee N. Dady, in a manner which won the approbation of the brethren, and for which a special vote of thanks was passed to them. The installed Master's degree was conferred upon Bro. Hormusjee Nusserwanjee Gheesta, the Master-elect, as well as by special arrangement upon Wor. Bro. A. F. Morris, a Past Master of Lodge "Endeavour" of Kurrachee, who is now staying in Bombay. Wor. Bro. Gheesta then invested his officers with the jewels of their respective offices with appropriate remarks on the duties pertaining to each office. The following were the principal officers :—Bro. Jehangir R. Mody, senior warden; Bro. Jehangir E. Treasurywalla, junior warden; Bro. Sorabjee Frammorz, secretary and treasurer; Bro. Bomanjee Merwanjee, senior deacon, Bro. Hormusjee Pestonjee, junior deacon; Bro. Dhunjeebhoy Jamsetjee, inner guard; and Bro. J. W. Seager, tyler. A Past Master's jewel was voted to Wor. Bro. Pherozsha Rustomjee, the immediate Past Master, in recognition of his services to the Lodge. At the close of the solemn proceedings in the Lodge room, the brethren adjourned to the banquet hall, where the usual Masonic toasts were drank.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

AT the High Court yesterday, the following short causes were disposed of by Mr. Justice Pinhey :—

CURRIMBHOY HEEREJEE V. LALLJEE LUDHA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the plaintiff. The Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the defendant. By consent the suit was referred to the Commissioner to take an account between the parties.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. BAPOO VISRAM.

Mr. Lynch, instructed by Messrs. Dallas, Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Jackson, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for the defendant.

Mr. Lynch applied for leave to withraw the suit with liberty to file a fresh one, on payment of the defendant's costs.

Mr. Jackson said his client was not the defendant at all. A summons had been served upon him as a contributory: and he came here to say he was not the party the plaintiffs meant.

Mr. Lynch said the defendant was a contributory although the plaintiffs were not now in a position to prove it, and they wanted time to adduce evidence to the point.

His Lordship allowed plaintiffs to withdraw the suit, with liberty to file a fresh suit on condition of paying all the costs of the day.

THUCKER PURSHOTUM PARPIA V. MANOCKBAI WIDOW.

The Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs Shapurjee and Thakurdas, for the defendant, moved that the case be transferred to the long-causes list. Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Khunderow for plaintiff, consented. The suit was ordered to be transferred accordingly.

ABDOOLA NUTHOO V. HAJEE MAHOMMADJEE ABBEY.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Mr. Jadhun, for the defendant, said a written statement had been filed and asked that the suit be transferred to long-causes list. Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, for the plaintiff, opposed the application. After some discussion, the Court dited the case to be transferred to the long-causes list Mr. Budroodin's application that the Official Assignee made a party to the suit was granted.

RAJPOOTANA RACE MEETING, 1874.

STEWARDS—Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.S.I.; Leslie S. Saunders, Esq.; Lieut.-Col. Williams; Major T. N. Holberton; Major C. H. Clay; Captain Gordon Loch; General J. D. Woollcombe, C. B. Colonel W. H. Beynon; Major C. K. Walter; Major E. Stack; Captain J. Gatacre; Captain J. H. Shaw

CLERK OF THE COURSE—Capt. R. J. Bond.

STARTER—J. F. Duck, Esq.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1874.

FIRST RACE.—"The Nusseerabad Derby." Rs. 250 added. For all Maiden Arabs 4 Country-breds. Aged horses 10 stone, 5 years 9st 11lbs years 9st 3lbs, 3 years 7st 12lbs. Entries as in Rule II. Distance 1½ mile.

SECOND RACE.—"The Pony akes." Rs. 100 added. For all ponies 13-2 and under 13-2 to carry 11st: 4lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under Entrance Rs. 10. Distance ¼ mile.

THIRD RACE.—"The Trial akes." Rs. 200 added. For all horses. C. T. C. W. foge and class raised 21lbs. Entries as in Rule II. Rs. C.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Bhins Challenge Cup," value Rs. 500, presented by Raja Mumi Singh of Bhinai, with 10 G. Ms. from the fund, added to a sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. For all Arabs C. T. C. W. for age raised 7lb Distance 2 miles. Entrance 15th July Rs. 25, 15th August Rs. 32, 10th September Rs. 50, when the race will lose. Any horse starting for this race may be claimed at Rs. 1,500—*vide* rules.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Bandawarra Challenge Cup," value Rs. 250, presented by Thakoor Ranjit Singh of Bandawarra, for colts 4 years old and under, bred in and the property of landed proprietors or native gentlemen of the Ajmere district. Entrance Rs. 32. Half mile heats. Catchweights above 10 stone.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER 1874.

FIRST RACE.—"The Merchants' Purse." Rs. 200 added. For all Arabs and country-breds, C. T. C. W. for age and class raised 14lbs. Entries as in Rule II. Distance 1 mile.

SECOND RACE.—"The Galloway Plate." Rs. 120 added. Weight for inches, 14 hands 10st. 7lbs: 4lbs. allowed for every half inch under. Entrance Rs. 15. Distance 1 mile.

THIRD RACE.—"The Rajpootana Railway Purse," Rs. For all horses C. T. C. W. for age and class raised 14lbs. Distance 1½ miles. Entries as in Rule II.

FOURTH RACE—"The Hack Stakes," Rs. 100 added. Arabs 9st. all horses. The winner to be sold for Rs. 400. Entrance 7lbs. Country-breds 10 stone, Walers 11st. Distance Rs. 10. Distance ½ mile.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Give and Take Steeple-chase Cup," value Rs. 500, presented by Thakoor Bahadur Singh of Masudah added to a sweepstake of with 10 G. Ms. from the fund to start. For all country-Rs. 50 for each horse declared for all horses bred in Rajbreds; C. T. C. W. for all other country-breds. Dispootana: raised 21lbs since 15th July Rs. 16, 15th August tance 1½ miles. Other Rs. 50, when the race will close. Rs. 32, 10th Sept for this race may be claimed for Rs. 700 Any horse s[illegible]

—*vide* TRACE.—"The Khurwa Challenge Cup," value Rs. presented by Thakore Jaswant Singh of Khurwa, Raolias 4 years old and under, bred in and the property landed proprietors or native gentlemen of the Ajmere district. Half mile heats. Entrance Rs. 32. Catchweights over 10 stone.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER 1874.

FIRST RACE.—"The First Class Handicap."—Rs. 200 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 25. Distance 1½ miles.

SECOND RACE.—"The Gymkhana Stakes." Rs. 80 added. A handicap for all ponies. Entrance Rs. 10. Distance ¼ mile.

THIRD RACE.—"The Second Class Handicap." Rs. 150 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 25. Distance 1½ miles.

[The above handicaps (1st and 2nd class) are forced for all winners of races, for which Rs. 200 and upwards have been advertised as added money. Horses to be handicapped by the Stewards, and entered by them for one or other of the above handicaps. Optional to others at the same entrance with half forfeit.]

FOURTH RACE.—"The Valuation Stakes." Rs. 150 from the fund. Horses valued at Rs. 1,000 to carry 11st, 7lbs. off or on for each Rs. 100. Entrance Rs. 15. Distance ¾ mile.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Sawar Challenge Cup," value Rs. 500, presented by Thakur Madho Singh of Sawar, added to a sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. For all mares bred in Rajpootana, and nominated by Chiefs, landowners, and native gentlemen of the province. Entrance Rs. 32 to be made by 10th September. Distance 1 mile, C. T. C. W. for age raised 7lbs.

THE FOURTH DAY, TUESDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER 1874.

AT AJMERE.

"STEEPLE-CHASE DAY."

FIRST RACE.—"The Hack Stakes." Rs. 150 added. A steeple-chase for all horses. Winner to be sold for Rs. 400. Walers 11st. 7lbs. Arabs 9st. 7lbs Country-breds 10st. Entrance Rs. 15. Distance 1½ miles.

SECOND RACE.—"The Rajpootana Railway Steeple-chase Plate," value Rs. For all horses C. T. C. W. for age and class raised 21 stone. Previous winners 7lbs. extra. Entrance Rs. 30. Distance 2 miles.

THIRD RACE.—"The Give and Take Steeple-chase." Rs. 200 added. For all horses, 14 hands to carry 10st., 4lbs. allowed for every half inch over or under. Entrance Rs. 20. Distance ½ mile.

N.B.—Entries for all of the above races to name and close at noon on 10th September.

EXTRA DAY AT NUSSEERABAD, IF FUNDS ADMIT.

FIRST RACE.—"The Rajpootana Grand National." Rs. ——— added. Distance about 2½ miles over a fair hunting country. A handicap for all horses. Entrance Rs. 30 till 10th September.

The day before the race Rs. 50. Half forfeit.

SECOND RACE.—"The Nusseerabad Hunt Stakes." Rs. ——— added. For all horses regularly hunted after pig. Certificate to be furnished, 14 hands 10st. 7lbs; 4lbs. give and take for every half inch over or under. Entrance Rs. 20. Distance 1½ miles. To name and close as above.

RULES.

I.—The new Calcutta Turf Club Rules to be in force unless otherwise provided. The decision of the local Stewards to be final on all questions of fact; any point of Racing Law may be referred to the Calcutta Stewards.

II.—Entries for the Nusseerabad Derby, Trial Stakes, Merchants' Purse, and Rajpootana Railway Purse, to be made to Honorary Secretary by noon of each day as follows:

1st July Rs 20, 1st August Rs. 30, 1st September Rs. 50, when three races will close.

Entries for all other races not specified to be made to the Honorary Secretary by noon the day before the race.

III.—Horses *bona-fide* bred in Rajpootana when entered against other horses allowed 14 lbs, save in races for which special terms have been made.

IV.—Owners running horses in the Pony, Hacks and Valuation Stakes, to subscribe Rs. 20 to the fund; in all other races Rs. 50.

V.—Colours to be declared at the time of entry; any one riding in wrong colours will be fined Rs. 10.

VI.—Any one making any objection must deposit Rs. 50 with the Honorary Secretary, which will be forfeited to the race funds, should the objection be considered frivolous by the Stewards an objector is bound to advance his objection before the race to which it refers is run, whenever it is in his power to do so, especially in cases of carrying the proper weight, qualification, &c. The Stewards may decline to entertain an objection advanced after a race is over if the nature of it is such that it is reasonable to conclude it was within the power of the objector to advance it before the race, unless he can satisfy the Stewards to the contrary.

VII.—European professional Jockeys to carry 7 lbs. extra, handicaps included.

VIII.—Owners to subscribe Rs. 3 for each horse galloped on the course. Any person using the Steeplechase course to pay a fee of Rs. 5. Course closed on 10th September.

IX.—All horses requiring ageing or measuring to be in the Honorary Secretary's compound at an hour, which will be subsequently notified on Saturday the 12th September. A fee of Rs. 5 shall be payable at the discretion of the Stewards for each horse brought up to be aged or measured on any other day than that specified.

X.—In all "weight for age and class" races if Arabs be not entered, a deduction of 14lbs, to be made.

XI.—Two horses on *bona-fide* separate interest to run, or the added money will be withdrawn. Half added money will be given for walks over in all races where the money is given from the fund, but in no case will such amount exceed Rs. 200.

XII.—Five per cent. will be deducted from the total of each Lottery, for the benefit of the Race Fund.

XIII.—All Confederacies to be declared in writing to the Honorary Secretary at the time of entry, and each Confederate will subscribe individually.

XIV.—Should the subscription fall short of the amount advertised, a rateable deduction will be made from the amount of added money. And in the event of funds permitting a *pro rata* addition will be made at the discretion of the Stewards.

XV.—Any "Cup Race" not filling may be reconstructed by the Stewards.

XVI.—If five horses start in any race, the second horse to save his stake.

XVII.—Any horses jumped over the Steeplechase course after the 10th September, if entered for any Steeplechase at the meeting, will carry an extra penalty of 7 lbs.

XVIII.—No jockey allowed to take tickets in any lottery or Pari Mutuel at the meeting.

XIX.—Stand or enclosure tickets of Rs. 10 each, necessary to all non-subscribers to the Race Fund.

XX.—In all races distance one mile and under, previous winners once to carry 7lbs. extra, twice 10lbs., thrice or oftener 14lbs.

In all races over one mile, previous winners once 5lbs. twice 7lbs., thrice or oftener 10 lbs. Handicaps, Hacks and Valuation Stakes excepted.

SPECIAL RULES FOR CHALLENGE CUPS.

A.—Three horses *bond-fide* the property of different stables to start, or the Cup will be withheld.

B.—The Cup to be won by the same stable in two successive years before it can become absolutely the property of the winner.

C.—The Stewards will make the necessary arrangement to ensure the proper custody of the Cups.

D.—The second horse to save his entrance.

E.—Certificate of qualification according to the terms of race to be produced when horses are aged.

F.—Horses to be aged under the usual arrangements

G.—No horse will be allowed to run unless his owner has subscribed Rs. 32 to the meeting, (this does not apply to the donors of cups.)

H.—Any dispute or other matters connected with these challenge cups shall be decided by three Stewards, whose decision will be recorded and signed and be final; a copy of such decision being given to the donor of the Cup concerned.

I.—Geldings are excluded from entering for these Challenge Cups.

J.—Any horse starting for the Bhinai or Masudah Challenge Cups may be claimed by a landed proprietor of Rajpootana for Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 700 respectively. The donors of the cups in each instance having the prior right to claim. Should they not exercise their right and other landed proprietors put in a claim, the horses in either case to be put up to auction at the above prices: any excess over such prices to go to the Race Fund.

XXI.—There will be a betting day at noon, on the 2nd day after the last day of the Meeting.

The Railway will be opened to Jeypore, 80 miles from Nusseerabad, there is a first-class road the rest of the way, and Staging Bungalows at convenient distances.

The Length of the course is 1¼ miles and 345 yards.

CHARLES SHUTTLEWORTH, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.

INDIAN NEWS.

BALANCE OF TRADE:

INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

BY THE HON'BLE SIR R. TEMPLE, K. C. S. I.

I RECORDED a brief note on the relative indebtedness of India and the foreign countries with which she has commercial relations, or what is commonly termed the balance of trade between India and foreign countries. The following passages from Mr. Goschen's Treatise on Foreign Exchanges may be taken as the basis of this examination. He writes :—

"It is an error, often committed, to imagine these debts to be incurred simply by the importation of foreign commodities, and to look on the balance of trade as a mere question of import and export, as being the excess of the one over the other. It is necessary to look closer into the transactions between two countries before an idea can be formed of the position of their mutual indebtedness. It will be discovered to result not so much from the exchange of their respective produce as from the relative totals of all the amounts expended by each upon the other, whether in payment of produce and manufactures, or for the purchase of shares and public securities; or for the settlement of profits, commissions, or tribute of any kind.

* * * * * * *

"Payments which have to be made by one country to another for any purpose whatsoever, have the same effect as payments for direct importations. Thus it is possible that the general indebtedness of the two countries to each other may be almost balanced, though the one imports far more commodities from the other than those which it supplies in return.

* * * * Supposing the latter country to be a great shipping nation, a large sum may be due to it for freights.

* * * * * * *

"Treating the subject in the view to foreign exchanges, a foreign loan will tell against the balance, not of the borrowing country which receives the loan, but of the lending country which supplies it. The loan may have ultimately to be repaid, but at the time when it is contracted it acts with the same force as an export upon the country which borrows, and with that of an import on the country which [illegible]

* * * * When the relations [illegible] of the balance of trade between two countries is spoken of, the permanent debts of one country to another do not enter into consideration, at least not until the term of payment has arrived.

* * * * * * *

"The case of coupons attached to stock, * * the interest which they represent, is a constant and important feature in national indebtedness. * * * A country which has annually large sums of interest to pay abroad must import so much less, or export so much more. Conversely a rich country with an annual income of interest from other nations is able, as far as the income goes, to pay for an equivalent excess of its imports over its exports.

* * * * * * *

"The charge for freights acts with the same force as a charge for a commodity actually produced and exported."

After touching on all these points, however, Mr. Goschen adds :—

"The first and principal element, no doubt, is to be found in the comparative imports and exports in the literal sense of the term. * * * But in addition to the consideration of the exports and imports, it has been shown to be necessary to measure the further expenditure of nations upon each other."

He concludes that "to form a correct notion of the relative indebtedness of two given countries is, from the complexity of the facts, a most difficult task."

I can hardly undertake to convey a precise notion of this indebtedness as between India and foreign countries. But I will endeavour to group together such facts and considerations as may tend to the formation of such notion in an approximate degree. In general terms, the foreign trade of India may be divided into three heads, the first and much the most important being that with the United Kingdom, the second being that with China, and the third comprising that with other nations in the West and the East. With the United Kingdom the transactions of India are very great. India exports her raw produce to Great Britain and receives British manufactures. This constitutes the first great item. Then, secondly, she has the transactions with England which are conducted through Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the East Indies, and are settled by the Secretary of State's bills, sometimes called Council Drafts. And, thirdly, she has a mass of monetary affairs with England which are settled through private bills. These three main headings determine the relative indebtedness between the two countries.

With China the transactions of India, though much less than in the preceding case, are very considerable. India exports, as will be readily recollected, quantities of opium annually valued at several millions sterling. She receives but little produce in return. The balance is paid partly in treasure and partly by transfer of claims on England which China has for excess produce exported thither. This causes the bill transactions with China to be very important. With other nations, including the Continent of Europe, America, Australia, and other colonies, parts of Asia and of Africa, India has a growing and, now, not inconsiderable trade. This consists of Indian produce exported, and is mostly balanced by produce or manufactures received. The foreign trade of India is for the most part sea-borne. The shipping is almost entirely foreign. Of late years, indeed, it may be said to be almost entirely British. The freightage is of course very considerable, and constitutes an item against India.

Now, without undertaking at this moment to analyze the relative indebtedness of India to any one of the foreign countries named above, I shall try to analyze her relative indebtedness towards foreign countries in the aggregate, dividing the subject into five main headings—

1st.—Merchandise, export and import.

2nd.—Treasure.

3rd.—Transactions with England settled by Secretary of State's bills.

4th

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE OUTRAGE AT SAN JOSE GUATEMALA.

CORK, May 24.

THE Cunard steamer Cuba, which has arrived from New York, brings American dates to the 13th, with the details of the brutal outrage on the British Vice-Consul at Guatemala and of the summary punishment of his persecutor. The *World* of the 13th inst., in a special despatch dated the 2d of May says :—

"Intense excitement has followed the arrival of the Pacific Mail steamship Arizona at this port, with news that Mr. John Magee, British Vice-Consul at San Jose de Guatemala, had received 200 lashes, and that his brutal treatment had been avenged by the assassination of his persecutor. General Barrios, President of Guatemala, has promptly disavowed the outrage, and no doubt will meekly pay such indemnity as Great Britain shall determine.

"The circumstances of this outrage are as follows :—

"Mr. John Magee, British Vice-Consul of San Jose de Guatemala, who is personally one of the most popular officials on the coast, had incurred the enmity of Colonel Gonzales, the Commandant of that port. Mr. Magee held a semi-official Government position which placed him out of the Commandant's jurisdiction, and this increased the dislike of the latter. On the 24th of April the steamship Arizona arrived at San Jose, and, providentially, this was the day that Colonel Gonzales had fixed upon for venting his wrath on Mr. Magee. Early in the morning he summoned the Vice-Consul before him, and when the latter excused himself on the ground of lameness sent a file of soldiers with orders to bring Mr. Magee 'dead or alive.' Accordingly the sufferer was brought in on a cart, insulted, struck in the face with a butt of the pistol, imprisoned, and ordered to receive 400 lashes. At 4 p.m. the surgeon of the port protested that it would end in the victim's death. The Consular Agent of the United States, Mr. James, presented a written protest, under his official seal. Gonzales brutally replied that he would not only administer the punishment, but would shoot him at 4 o'clock the next morning, and afterwards put to death every foreigner in San José. Mr. Magee was brought out from his dungeon, thrown upon the ground, and a soldier sat upon his head, while four others sat upon his hands and feet. After his coat and vest had been stripped off 200 lashes were administered by four soldiers, the Commandant sitting by and keeping tally. At this point Mr. Magee became insensible, and the rest of the flogging was put off until the following day. Then the Commandant drank whiskey, plundered the British Consul's office and the houses of other foreigners, and all night long kept a drunken orgie with his soldiers. Occasionally he went to where Mr. Magee was confined, and putting a pistol to his head, asked his victim how he would like to die, and if it were not best to put him out of his misery.

"Colonel Gonzales had seized the telegraph, but during the excitement Mr. Monerieffe, the Agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, managed to make his escape, and telegraphed to the capital for aid and protection. General Solano was despatched at once with 100 soldiers, and at 8 a.m. was near San Jose. Mr. Magee in the meantime was made ready for punishment, but, hearing that aid was near, suggested to the Commandant to make his escape to the Arizona, promising him a letter to insure his protection. The Consular Agent also promised to go with him. Gonzales eagerly accepted this offer, but as soon as the letter was written tried to persuade his men to shoot Mr. Magee. They refused, and he made his escape in a small boat with three men, and accompanied by Mr. James. In the meantime all had been excitement on board the Arizona. The passengers wanted to go on shore and protect Mr. Magee with such arms as they had. They would have gone to their death if they had ventured. There were ten field-pieces on the wharf also that covered the Arizona as she lay at anchor. Fortunately Captain H. G. Morse, who was in command, was able to restrain the excitement in a measure, and would allow no one to go on shore. When news came that the Commandant was about to seek refuge in the Arizona, everybody's feelings were wrought up to the highest point of tension. Captain Morse laid his plans admirably. His officers and men were armed and surrounded the gangway. It was the intention to seize Gonzales, tell him that the ship's authorities could not be answerable for his life unless he released Mr. Magee, and then to send on shore for that gentleman. Then, protection would have been afforded to all parties. Fate ordained otherwise. The boat that held Gonzales neared the ship's side. The gangways were crowded with passengers, many of whom were ladies, Mr. James stepped on deck, the Commandant followed, cool and wary, and had got half way up the plank, when a shot was fired from the guards wounding him. He stepped back into the boat and seized an oar, two other shots followed, and one was returned from the boat. Then the boat pushed off to shore, and when it touched, the wounded man rose and walked into the town, where he was made prisoner by General Solano. The latter sent word that he would not let his prisoner die of his wounds, but would cure him and shoot him by and by. Gonzales, who rose from the ranks, is an exceedingly brutal man, and the Government of Guatemala say that they would be glad to be rid of him.

"It is scarcely to be wondered at that Gonzales was shot by the excited passengers of the Arizona, but it was deeply regreted as soon as it was done. The excitement was intense and ought to be felt to be appreciated. Mr. Magee was considerably bruised, but not seriously hurt. Fortunately for him, the soldiers did not make their blows as heavy as the Commandant desired. He was able to be on board the Arizona before she started, and was cheerful, though suffering acutely."

The following memoranda are from the log-book of Captain H. G. Morse, who commanded the Arizona, and takes the Acapulco to New York :—

"April 24.—By request of the United States Consular Agent at San Jose de Guatemala (Mr. James), ship remained overnight in order to endeavour to save the life of the British Vice-Consul, Mr. Magee, whose life was in imminent peril; also to afford an asylum to Americans who were compelled to leave.

"April 25.—Completed discharging cargo at 7 a. m. Agent and Vice-Consul, Mr. James, arrived at 8 a.m. I received the following from the United States Consular Agent :—

"'Leave the steamer a little till I can get on board. It's a matter of life and death. I shall not be ten minutes.' The Commandant accompanies me and goes to Acapulco with you.'

"About half an hour later the United States Consular Agent and the Commandant, accompanied by three men, came alongside. I went to the gangway to receive them, first ordering officers and seamen to arm themselves and placing an armed guard in the main gangway to prevent any disturbance and preserve order. The United States Consular Agent was the first on board. When he reached the deck, the Commandant, Colonel Gonzales, ascended the ladder, and when about halfway up some unseen hand among the passengers discharged a pistol at him, the ball taking effect in the abdomen. I made every effort to get him on board, but he refused to come and returned to his boat and proceeded towards the shore. At the moment two other shots were discharged at him by persons also unknown. Those in the boat returned one shot, but, fortunately, without effect. The whole affair occurred in a moment, and was entirely unanticipated. The passengers on the gangway were mostly ladies. One shot was fired from the hurricane deck almost immediately over where I stood, but by whom I am unable to ascertain. About ten minutes after the above occurrence I received the following from General Solano :—

"'I have just arrived here from Guatemala by order of the President to put a stop to the barbarities committed illegally here. I have instructions to make prisoner of Colonel Gonzales, who has just gone on board your ship, and have to request you will secure him and send him on shore or await my orders.

(Signed) "'GREGO SOLANO, General of Division.'

"To this I replied, expressing regret at the rash act and disclaiming any connexion with the affair, or responsibility, having taken every precaution to prevent disorder of any kind. Fifteen minutes later I received the following telegram from Guatemala :—

"'You will please detain your vessel until receiving further orders from me.

(Sd.) "'G. WILLIAMSON, United States' Minister.'

"To which I replied that delay would be very detrimental to the company and passengers, and requested permission for immediate departure, and that in the event of receiving no reply I should consider myself at liberty to depart after the expiration of 24 hours. At 10 a.m. the United States' Consular Agent, accompanied by Mr. Magee and Mr. Monerieffe, the company's agent, came on board. After a conference with these gentlemen, they advised me, as the detention was wholly ordered for the safety of Mr. Magee and the foreign residents, and as the danger had passed away, to resume my voyage. In accordance with this advice, which these gentlemen—viz, Mr. Magee and Mr. Monerieffe—handed me in writing, I determined to sail. I wrote to be United States' Minister that as the object for which I was detained had been accomplished, and I had been advised to depart, I had concluded not to wait his reply to my telegram, but to depart at once. I therefore sailed at a quarter to 1 p.m."—*Times.*

DISSENSIONS IN THE SCOTCH KIRK.

EDINBURGH is at present quickened by the stir of the two ecclesiastical Parliaments which meet in the historic city once a year, and this time their deliberation will be made particularly important by the Duke of Richmond's Bill for the abolition of lay patronage in the Scotch Church. The General Assembly of the Established Church and the General Assembly of the Free will make that sweeping plan the chief subject of their debates, and their votes will do much to determine whether the Liberal party in the House of Commons will or will not vote for the second reading. For the Assemblies have an eminently representative character. Unlike Convocation, they contain laymen as well as clergymen, and they are real governing bodies. They can administer discipline with an almost Hildebrandine sternness, and they win from the Scotch people such respect as the English people would not dream of giving to the body which sits in the Jerusalem Chamber. Nor are the debates unworthy of popular esteem. The Presbyterian form of Church Government presents such an ascending scale of courts, and stirs up so much discussion in each, as to be an admirable training school of debate. The student of ecclesiastical history will appreciate the compliment that even the wrangles of the General Assemblies are singularly free from puerile nonsense. They can be read with respect by cultivated men who do not share the theological opinions of the Scotch Churches. And this year, we repeat, the discussions will be politically important, because they will really represent the judgment of Scotland on the Duke of Richmond's Bill. If the Free Church Assembly should declare that it does not remove the grievance which caused the disruption, that will be a grave fact for the consideration of Parliament; and if the Established Church Assembly should also express dissatisfaction, we do not hesitate to say that it will be useless for the Government to proceed with the Bill in its present form. We anticipated some such hostility when the Duke of Richmond gave a sketch of its provisions, and the text of the measure strengthens the conviction that it is radically [illegible]

The Bill may be divided into two parts—that which transfers the right of appointing ministers to the communicants of the several congregations, and that which states what compensation may be given to the lay patrons for the loss of their legal powers. Most of the patrons, as we have already said, will make a gift of these rights to the people. The Crown will set the example by handing over to them the three hundred livings of which it is the custodian, and the Scotch Dukes will act in the same manner by transferring about a hundred. All the patronage vested in public bodies, such as Town Councils and Universities, must be surrendered without compensation. But the patrons of four or five hundred livings have made no sign. Most of these gentlemen may be confidently expected to surrender their rights without exacting the legal price, especially as the property has no pecuniary value in Scotland, and is little more than a remnant of feudal dignity. If there be any difficulty at all, it will come from the smaller proprietors. Many of them being at once Episcopalian and poor, they have no sympathy with the Church over which the caprice of destiny has given them some control, and they might not be unwilling to spend a little of its Presbyterian funds in the draining of their estates. But they will do so at the expense of an angry protest from the whole nation, and the names of the culprits will be published from end to end of Scotland in the blackest of black lists. Still, it would be too much to expect that a Conservative Ministry should propose to make the patrons abandon even their shadowy proprietorial rights over the custody of Calvinistic pulpits without compensation, and it was inevitable that the Bill should contain a clause for that object. But it seemed to be mild when stated by the Duke of Richmond. The cases of compensation, he hoped, would be few; and, if any should be requisite, they might, he said, be made up by subscription in the parish or the Church. There was nothing alarming in that suggestion, but the Bill itself recites something very different. It provides that a patron may claim compensation within six months after the passing of the Bill, and that it shall be equal to one year's stipend of the living, calculated on an average of the last three years' revenue. Further, the money shall be paid in four yearly instalments, which shall be deducted from the first four years' stipend of a new minister. Thus it is the minister, and not the parish, that is to pay for the emancipation of the Church from lay patronage. That would be deemed a heavy grievance even by the holders of the richest prizes in the English Church. Would the Archbishop of Canterbury have liked to pay £3,750 for four years after ascending the archiepiscopal throne, or the Bishop of Peterborough £1,125 during each of his first four years as a prelate? We fear that such an obligation would prompt them to cry out against the rapacity of the State; and still louder would be the protest of those vicars or those rectors who, obtaining a benefice valued at a thousand a year, should find that the income would be only £750 for the first four years But the hardship will fall more heavily on a Church in which most of the livings are worth from £200 to £500 a year, and in which there is none worth a thousand. Nor is that the whole of the grievance. Most of the English clergy have private fortunes, but not one in a hundred of those in the sister Church have any means whatever. They are the sons of farmers, shopkeepers, country doctors, and ministers, who have left them no other patrimony than the collegiate education which has placed them on the high road to a place in the Church. Most of them are so poor that they have not money enough to furnish the manse when they first go to their parish, and they must often borrow in order to provide the requirements of a household. Sore indeed, then, is the burden which the Bill would cast on ministers with a stipend ranging from £250 to £500 a year, and it would be intolerable if it were to be exacted in many cases. The Duke of Richmond may reply that the congregations will themselves pay the sum, and set the minister free. They would do so, we admit, in all the towns and the wealthy rural districts; but there are many places in which they would not be able to exercise such generosity. The Highland parishes could not be expected to club their slender earnings to satisfy the rapacity of some Episcopalian peer or laird. That fact will be stated with pathetic plainness in the General Assembly of the Established Church, and Sir Robert Anstruther—who has a seat in that body as well as in the House of Commons—will be a sorry representative of Presbyterians if he do not propose a sweeping amendment in the fifth clause of the Bill.

Still more open to objection, however, is the proposal to vest the appointment of new Ministers in the male communicants of the Establish Church. Why the male communicants alone, when women form so large a proportion of the worshippers? And why the male communicants of the Established Church alone? Such a provision seems little short of ludicrous, when we remember that the Free Church was erected solely because the State would not grant a part of the concessions which the Duke of Richmond is now eager to give for all practical purposes the two Churches are absolutely identical in doctrine and ritual. The only difference is such the unestablished body would give each congregation the right to judge whether the candidate for the honour of ruining out the way of salvation were worthy to perform that office. At first it did not demand the abolition of lay patronage, but only the power to [illegible] congregational veto on the patron's choice. When parliament would not grant the demand, Dr. Chalmers and the most fervent of the clergy shook off the control of the State, and went out into the desert of Voluntaryism. But they did so with a heavy heart, for they had no quarrel with the Establishment. And now a Minister who is at once the Lord President of a Conservative Government and a great Scotch landowner, comes forward to confess that Parliament committed a gigantic blunder, and to give more than was demanded by the boldest leaders of the non-intrusion Party. He confesses that the Free Church has not separated itself from the real principles of the Churchof Scotland by insisting on the right to choose its own ministers; nay, he admits that it really represents the will of the nation. Why, then does he refuse to give the Free communicants a voice in the election of a new minister. Absolutely no reason can be found in their doctrine, their ritual, or their ideas of Church government. Their exclusion must then be intended as a punishment for leaving the Established Church; and yet the Bill clearly expresses that they were right in doing so. It must be intended to prevent the leaders of the Free Church from gaining power in the older body, and in that case it is framed to satisfy the wretched little personal jealousies of small magnates who fear to lose their grasp of a tiny sceptre. But the Free Church Assembly will probably make known the disdain with which it regards so transparent an attempt to destroy its hold over the nation without restoring the full rights of the congregations and the ministers who left it thirty-one years ago for what the Duke of Richmond now thinks an all-sufficient reason. So fervent a Free-Churchman as Lord Dalhousie will not neglect to lay that complaint before the Upper House, and the speech which Mr. Gladstone made on the subject last year can leave no doubt that the leader of the Liberal party sees the grossness of the injustice. Lord Airlie has gone so much further as to propose that the choice of a minister should be entrusted to all ratepayers who are entitled to vote for the election of a School Board, and that scheme might be the best for so peculiar a country as Scotland. But Parliament would not sanction it unless it were to be demanded by the people themselves, and, on that account, the decision of the two Assemblies will be highly interesting.—*Daily Telegraph*, May 26.

ALBANY FONBLANQUE.*

(Saturday Review.)

IN this volume we have a brief memoir of Mr. Albany Fonblanque, and a selection from his writings in the *Examiner*. Some of the latter are perhaps rather too small to be worth reproducing, and it would, we should have thought, have been well to reprint the essays entitled "England under Seven Administrations," which were published by the writer himself. Fonblanque's life was simple and unexciting, but his labours are identified with the political and literary history of his age. There was an individuality about his work which was very marked, and which made him known as a sort of personal acquaintance to many who were ignorant of his name. His pithy little articles were eagerly looked for every week, and exercised considerable influence; and they deserve to be remembered for their literary merit as well as for the light which they throw on the politics of the period.

Albany Fonblanque was the descendant of an old French Huguenot family, and did not forget his origin. His study was adorned with a framed parchment representing a genealogical tree dating back five centuries, surrounded by an elaborately emblazoned coat of arms, and further embellished in the margin with the quarterings of successive generations of Fonblanques. His father obtained a royal licence to resume the original family name of De Grenier de Fonblanque, but his second son alone availed himself of this sanction. There was perhaps a trace of the Frenchman in the turn of Albany Fonblanque's wit and polished sarcasm. His life was the uneventful life of a professional man of letters, who was also in a great degree an invalid. At every age he seems to have been sickly and suffering. A friend said to him one day, "I never saw you looking better or any other man looking worse than you do;" and he said of himself in cold weather, "Given six drops of blood in a man's veins, how warm would he be with the glass below zero?" In fact, as he used to remark, he never could realize what people meant by saying that they were "quite well." He was intended for the army—the Engineers—but his health broke down at the outset. He next studied for the bar, but [illegible] to make him uneasy. She wanted a capacity to make her uneasy, and [illegible] has answered to her desire most completely. It is another version of fable of the Old Man and Death: she has called for a Republic, the Republic has appeared, and its looks have been liked so ill that the invoker has explained the summons was simply to adjust the burden of the [illegible] It is hard to rail against the caprices, more seeming than real, of the nature of things, and we must not get into a rage with the boiled fleas, and was Sir Joseph Banks when he a theory by turning red—"that they did not bear out their eyes." The French have [illegible] not lobsters, d— hot water of the election. Caviagnac turned red in the the choice of true Republicans; Napoleon [illegible] of a people whose wishes are for anything the choice established. [illegible]

Here are some of Fonblanque's stories taken at random. An Irish lady was constantly taxing the abilities of her carpenter for the production of effects above the reach of mortal hammer and saw, and when the mechanic begged her opinion as to the mode of realizing her conceptions, the answer was always "Somehow, by means of a screw." This is told *a propos* of the Repeal agitation, and might equally be applied to Home Rule. Mehemet Ali asked a Frenchman to explain what a Republic was. "If Egypt were a Republic," was the answer, "you would be the people, and the people would be the Pasha." Mehemet said he did not find that he had any taste for a Republic. A provincial antiquary went to visit Hicks's Hall. A hundred miles off everybody could tell him about Hicks's Hall. They knew where it was, what it was like, and all about it. But as the traveller got nearer, his information became less and less positive, and when two or three miles off no one knew it, or could say or conceive anything about it. A young Pickle dropped his drumstick into a well. He had a shrewd suspicion nobody would take the trouble to get it out; so he laid hold of all the plate he could find and threw it after the drumstick. The alarm was raised that the plate was missing; little master thought he saw something shining at the bottom of the well; ladders were got, and as the plate was fished up, the youngster called out, "John, as you *are* down there, you may as well bring up my drumstick!" When Calonne asked Vestris his term for an engagement at the Theatre Royal, the dancer modestly demanded a hundred thousand francs a year. The Minister exclaimed against such an exorbitant demand, and remarked that the King did not pay his Marshals at so high a rate. To which Vestris replied, "Ca! mais bien indifferent. Vous direz alors a sa Majesté qu'elle n'a que faire danser ses marechaux." A Scotchman stoutly maintained that the vines of his native land produced the best grapes in the world, adding, however, "But I must premise I like the grapes a wee sour." The biographical sketches of Melbourne, Peel, Wellington, and other statesmen which are given in this volume are admirable in their delicacy and discrimination, and even the lighter parts possess a real historical value.

* *The Life and Labours of Albany Fonblanque.* Edited by Nephew, Edward Barrington de Fonblanque. London: Richard Bentley & Son. 1874.

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								Courier Bags.....	6	12
								Solid Linen do	4	12
								Money Belts.....	3	8
								Sovereign Boxes	3	0
								Leather Purses.....	2	0
								Rug Straps, Patent.....	2	0
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